tial feature in the management of patients who are scheduled for a distal splenorenal shunt inasmuch as the risk of this operation, like that for portacaval shunts, is determined largely by the patient's preoperative status.

The findings in our small series of distal splenorenal shunts as well as those of larger series reported in the literature^{2,8,11} have suggested that the Warren shunt can be done with an operative mortality as low as that of a total shunt. Moreover, it is equally as effective as the total shunt in preventing recurrent hemorrhage and has a lower risk of encephalopathy than the total shunt. Whether the Warren shunt will prolong life in cirrhotic patients in whom hemorrhages have occurred is not known because no substantial randomized studies comparing medically treated patients with those in whom Warren shunts were done have been reported. However, in a series of 42 patients with postnecrotic cirrhosis in whom distal splenorenal shunt was done, Zeppa¹⁴ reported an 88 percent probability of survival for six years calculated on an actuarial basis. This is at least twice the rate reported for patients with postnecrotic cirrhosis treated with a total shunt. On the other hand, the survival rate of alcoholic patients was no better than in those treated with a total shunt. These preliminary data suggest that postnecrotic cirrhotic patients may represent a subset of patients in whom there is prolonged survival following distal splenorenal shunt.

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Patients at Risk for Nodular Goiter

IN IDENTIFYING the patient at greatest risk, bear in mind that the neoplasm is more likely to occur in younger patients. It has a higher incidence in the male, and is of more concern in the patient who has a solitary nodule as opposed to multiple nodules, if it's solid and nonfunctioning. I try to differentiate between the patient who has a nonfunctioning or cold nodule and a patient who has one that's warm. This is not always easy to do, but if it's truly cold it places that person at a higher risk; if it's truly warm, it's probably not cancerous.

—COLIN G. THOMAS, JR., MD, Chapel Hill, North Carolina Extracted from Audio-Digest Surgery Vol. 25, No. 22, in the Audio-Digest Foundation's subscription series of tape-recorded programs. For subscription information: 1577 East Chevy Chase Drive, Glendale, CA 91206.